1890

FREE HOMES

AND

CHEAP RAILWAY LANDS !

ONE HUNDRED MILLION ACRES !

OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT ALONG THE LINES OF

THE

Canadian Pacific RAILWAY

IN

MANITOBA,

ASSINIBOIA, ALBERTA,

SASKATCHEWAN,

THE FOUR GREAT PROVINCES OF

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST,

WITH

MAPS, AND ILLUSTRATIONS MADE FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

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C. DRINKWATER,
Secretary,
MONTREAL.

L. A. HAMILTON,
Land Commissioner,
WINNIPEG.

1444

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MANITOBA.

The Province of Manitoba is one of the seven Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. It is situated in the very centre of the North American continent, being midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Winnipeg, the capital of the Province, is 1,424 miles from Montreal, the summer port of the Atlantic Ocean Steamships, and 1,483 miles from Vancouver on the Pacific Ocean. The southern frontier of the Province, bordering on the United States, is about the same latitude as Paris and the south of Germany.

Manitoba has an area of 123,200 square miles, or nearly 79,000,000 acres, including the water surface. It contains at the present time a population of about 140,000, the larger portion of whom are from Great Britain and Eastern Canada. There are also quite a number of settlers from the United States, Australia and other countries, and in addition there are some very prosperous colonies of Icelanders, Swedes, Mennonites, and Hungarians. It is impossible in the space available to give more than the merest outline of the capabilities and natural advantages that this Province possesses; these are set out fully in the "*North-West Farmer*," and other publications issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway, copies of which can be obtained on application at any of the offices of the Company.

The following extract is from an article published in May, 1888, in the St. Paul and Minneapolis *Pioneer Press*, one of the leading papers of the United States:—

"Manitoba, the garden of the Northwest, the country which is now and will be still more in the future the storehouse of this continent; the land of wheat, the best that has ever been grown; the fertile belt, with its millions of acres of the best available land; the country which offers an unsurpassed home for the millions who will yet till its fertile prairies, a country second to none, and first in its productive yield. Last year the actual yield of wheat was thirty-two bushels to the acre. To prove this is easy. There was in crop 432,134 acres, with a return of 14,000,000 bushels. There was exported 9,000,000 bushels, there is now in store 4,500,000, there is 1,500,000 still in the farmers' hands, while the estimated consumption in the Province, and certainly a low one, was 2,000,000. What country can show an equal result? Nor was this all. There was grown millions of bushels of oats, barley and of peas, and of potatoes and other roots there were additional millions raised."

WHEAT SURPLUS.

The large surplus of wheat produced in Manitoba is eagerly sought after by European millers, and, owing to its superior quality and hardness, commands the highest price of any wheat grown in the World.

RICHEST SOIL IN THE WORLD.

The soil is a rich, deep, black, argillaceous mould, or loam, resting on a deep and very tenacious clay subsoil. It is among the richest, if not the richest, soil in the world, and especially adapted to the growth of wheat. Analyses by chemists in Scotland and Germany have established this. This great richness of the prairie soil has arisen from the gathering of droppings from birds and animals and ashes of prairie fires, which have accumulated for ages, together with decayed vegetable and animal matter, the whole resting on a retentive clay subsoil. It is to the profusion of this stored up wealth in the soil that the agriculturist from the older countries is invited.

MANITOBA.

GENERAL FEATURES.

Manitoba is not a monotonous stretch of level prairie, but on the contrary, its topography is of a varied and diversified character, and in some parts extremely picturesque. In the South it is broken by the Pembina and Turtle Mountains, and in the North by the Riding Mountains. The eastern and central portion has large areas of forest broken up with lakes and prairie openings. It is well watered by numerous rivers, which generally occupy broad and deep valleys, and are almost invariably wooded along the banks.

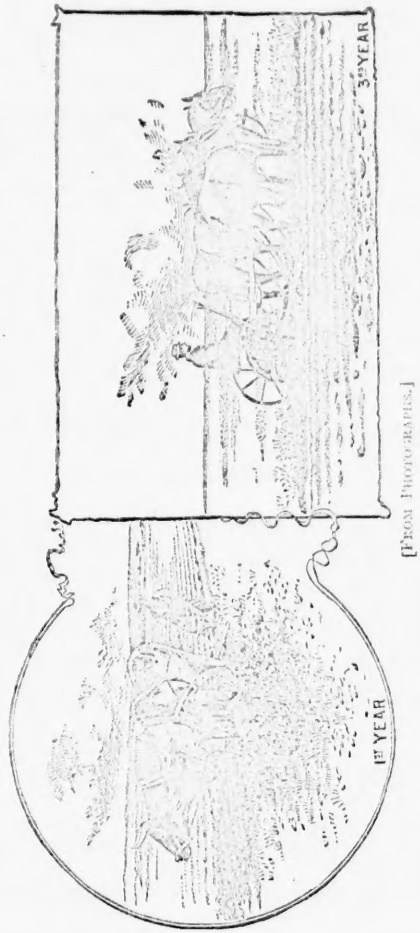
THREE YEARS' WORK!

A

STRIKING ILLUSTRATION

OF

ONE MAN'S SUCCESS



[FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.]

IN

FERTILE MANITOBA.

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CLIMATE.

The climate of Manitoba is warm in summer and cold in winter. The summer mean is 65° to 67°, which is very nearly the same as that of the State of New York. But in winter the thermometer sinks occasionally to 50° and 60° below zero. The atmosphere, however, is very bright and dry, and the sensation of cold is not so unpleasant as that of a cold temperature in a humid atmosphere. Warm clothing, especially in driving, and warm houses are, however, required. The snow lies [illegible]

[illegible] is one of the absolutely healthiest countries on the globe, [illegible] There is no malaria, and there are no diseases [illegible] to either the Province or the climate.

THE SUMMER IS CHARMING.

The long hours of [illegible] sunshine and warmth afford the remaining conditions [illegible] the crops to mature. Warm weather, usually very [illegible], but sometimes a heated spell develops. The [illegible] days are fine and most agreeable. As summer [illegible] indications of autumn approach new features of [illegible] are [illegible]. The leaves do not appear as if draped in [illegible] no indications that the fountains of the great [illegible] The roads do not become impassable; on the [illegible] the [illegible] of anything sad or gloomy. In [illegible] portion of our year is more agreeable than autumn. [illegible] to the advantage of the husbandman who is afforded the most favorable opportunity for harvesting and threshing and preparing the ground for another season.

Harvesting begins in August and ends in September. The harvesting season is considered the finest of the year. The atmosphere is [illegible] clear, bright, and free from moisture. So much so is this the case that there is no necessity for stacking the grain. In many cases the farmer draws his grain straight from the field to the thresher, and from the latter to the elevator. It is not an uncommon thing for a farmer to have his wheat all cut, threshed and marketed before the end of September. In this way, all the expense of two extra handlings is saved, and the heavy cost of erecting barns and granaries is avoided.

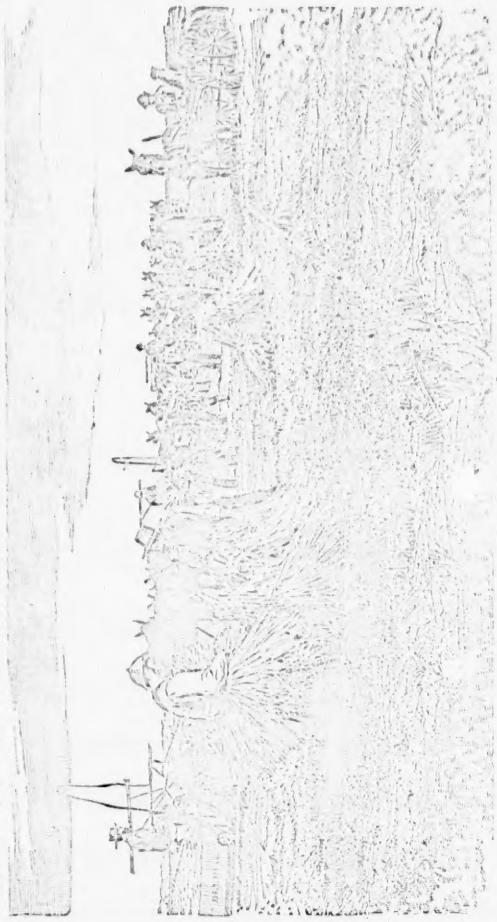
To all these [illegible] advantages may be added the fact that the hardships of [illegible] are scarcely felt in Manitoba. Railways, schools, [illegible] towns and villages are now scattered all over the country. [illegible] the settler turns he will find colonies of his own countrymen [illegible] English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, Germans, Scandinavians, [illegible], etc., etc., all vieing with one another in [illegible] up the wealth of the Province. Under the laws of this country [illegible] on the same footing. Successful beyond their anticipations, [illegible] by men of every nationality under the Sun.

ASSINIBOIA.

The District of Assiniboia lies between the Province of Manitoba and the District of Alberta, and extends north from the International Boundary to [illegible] parallel of latitude, and contains an area of [illegible] square miles. Travelling westward on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the District is entered at a point 412 miles west of Winnipeg. It is divided into two great areas by the Missouri Coteau, or Rocky Prairie steppe that crosses the Railway at Secretan [illegible]. Each of these divisions has its own peculiar characteristics, [illegible] eastern portion essentially a wheat-growing country, and [illegible] more fitted for mixed farming and ranching. The great [illegible] of the Qu'Appelle River and stretching south to the [illegible] River is considered to have the largest acreage of [illegible] a uniform character of soil found in any one [illegible] in the North-West. The eastern part of the [illegible] Park Country of the Canadian North-West. [illegible] dotted over with clumps of trees, usually found [illegible] valleys or meadows. The valley of the Pipestone [illegible] attractive section. *Coal in abundance* is found [illegible] District drained by the Souris River. This District, [illegible] Province of Manitoba, will one day be the

AN ARMY OF SELF-BINDERS.

HARVESTING BY WHOLESALE.



[FROM PHOTOGRAPH.]

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST CROPS MAKE SUCCESS SURE.

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GREATEST WHEAT PRODUCING SECTION

of the American continent, for the following reasons. 1st. It has a soil peculiarly adapted to the feed of the wheat plant. 2nd. A climate under which the wheat comes to maturity with great rapidity. 3rd. On account of its northern latitude it receives more sunshine during the period of [illegible] than the country to the South. 4th. Absence of rust, due to dryness of climate. 5th. Absence of insect foes.

These conditions are especially favourable to the growth of the hard, flinty variety of the Scotch Fife variety, that is so highly prized by millers all over the world over, giving it a value of from 10 to 25c. a bushel over the other varieties grown in Europe and the older parts of Canada. It has [illegible] distinctive designation in the wheat markets of the world of

"MANITOBA HARD."

While this soil produces a berry of such a high grade, the percentage between the amount of grain produced for that sown is amazing, and the record shown by the last complete statistics of an average of *[illegible] bushels per acre*, a mark that has not been approached on this continent.

ASSINIBOIA.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

This region, which is fully equal to the Bow and Belly River District as a stock country, and to the Calgary District as a mixed farming country, has been ignored in the rush to the latter places. It is now beginning to attract the attention it deserves, as attested by the large number of settlers that have taken up land during the past season. The main south of the Railway line, lying along the base of the Northern Slope of the Cypress Hills, and extending West to Medicine Hat, is unsurpassed for grazing purposes by any part of the North-West. It is everywhere thickly covered with a good growth of nutritious grasses,—the grass is usually the short, crisp variety, known as "buffalo grass," which becomes to all appearances dry about midsummer, but is still green and growing at the roots and forms excellent pasture both in winter and summer. A heavy growth of grass suitable for hay is found in many of the river bottoms and surrounding the numerous lakes and sloughs. It is difficult to believe that cattle and horses [illegible] what appears to the casual observer to be short dried-up grass, to the great juicy grasses of rank growth that are found bordering the lakes and sloughs; but it only requires a short experience of the country to prove the truth of this assertion. It is amazing the rapidity with which poor emaciated animals brought from the East get fleshy and fat on the stunted buffalo grass of the plains.

The supply of timber on the hills is considerable. There is also an abundance of fuel of a different kind in the coal seams that are exposed in many of the valleys.

Settlers in this Section of the Company have thus at hand an abundant supply of timber suitable for house logs and fencing, and both coal and wood for fuel.

SETTLEMENTS.

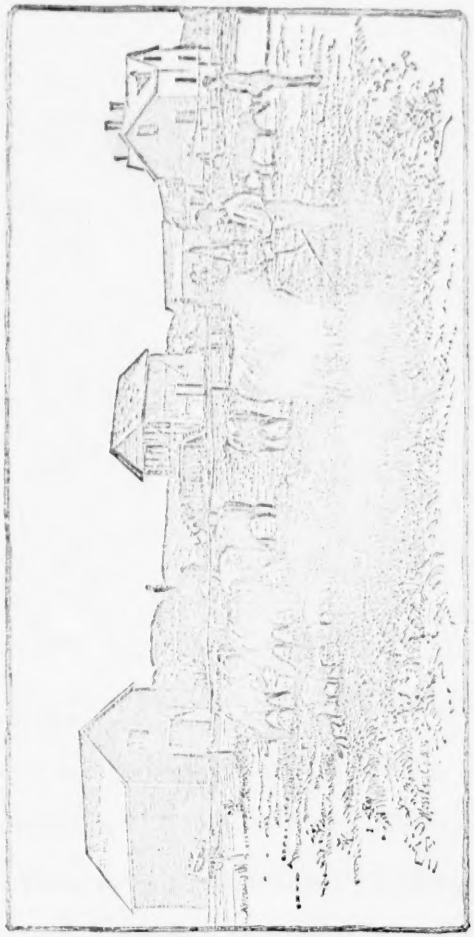
The principal settlements are in the District South of Maple Creek, Dunmore and Medicine Hat. Parties in search of land, either for mixed farming or stock-raising, are advised to examine the country South-West of Swift Current Station, along the Swift Current Creek, South and West of Gull Lake, South of Maple Creek, the Valley of Mackay Creek that flows North from the hills crossing the track at Walsh, and South of Irvine and Dunmore.

THE CYPRESS HILLS COUNTRY.

These hills, which may be dimly seen in the South from the Railway, are especially adapted for stock raising and as their elevation is sufficient to make general farming an uncertainty, the grass land that nature has so bountifully provided will not likely be disturbed by the plough, thus giving to the farmer on the plains adjoining, never failing and unlimited pasture ground for his stock. The snow fall is light, the climate is tempered by the Chinook winds, and water

A CANADIAN

NORTH-WEST FARMSTEAD.



[From Photograph.]

THE RESULT OF SIX YEARS' EARNEST WORK.

There are hundreds more as good got without capital to start with.

The southern half of this area is well adapted for raising horses, cattle and sheep, and fattening them without other food than the rich grass or buffalo grass which grows everywhere spontaneously, and which cures itself on the stem, retaining its nutritious properties all the year round, without cutting or cover[illegible], excepting that it may be covered by the light falls of snow during the winter months, which actually rather improves it than otherwise, and is very seldom deep enough to prevent the animals eating it off the ground.

During the last five years many thousand cattle, sheep and horses, have been raised in the southern half of Alberta on the rich grass without any feeding or shelter other than the shelter found along the hill sides or in clumps of trees. The cattle and sheep when taken off the pasture are fat and fit for any butcher's shop in the world, and the horses are rolling fat.

While the south is so well adapted for cattle ranching, it is also an excellent country for mixed farming. But the northern country is not so well adapted for raising live stock altogether out of doors, there being more snow and cold; it is however, equally good, if not better, than the south in most respects for general farming. It is eminently suited for mixed farming, and as a butter and cheese producing district, should win for itself an enviable name.

ALBERTA.
THE NORTHERN PART.

A resident of the District writes, that "the northern part may be described in general terms as rolling prairie, dotted over with bluffs of spruce and poplar, interspersed with lakes and meadows, and intersected with numerous small streams, giving the whole a particularly park-like appearance, which, in point of natural scenery, is beyond the possibility of exaggeration. I have seen the most beautiful spots of five of the eastern provinces, and of several of the states across our southern border, but I have never seen any section of country which in its natural state could compare with this. Indeed it is almost impossible for a stranger looking off some commanding butte, to realize that the delightful prospect all around him is "in condition primeval." It would not seem difficult to persuade some Rip Van Winkle awakening suddenly among such surroundings that the buildings and fences had been mysteriously removed, and that those beautiful bluffs in the distant landscape were the orchards and ornamental trees among which stately residences had once rested, and that those smooth symmetrical slopes were the fruitful fields of a departed race of agricultural princes."

CATTLE RAISING.

Today Alberta stands peerless among the cattle countries of the world; and the unknown land of a few years ago is now looked to as one of the greatest future supply depots of the British markets.

Although cattle had been introduced into Alberta a number of years before, it was not until 1881 that the foundation of the present great industry was laid.

There are now on the ranges of Alberta over 120,000 head of cattle, which at any season are neither fed nor sheltered; cattle, too, which in point of breeding, size and general condition, are equal, if not superior, to any range cattle in the world; for the Alberta rancher, injudicious as he may be in many points of management, is deserving of the greatest credit for the high grade which the range cattle have reached. Shorthorns, Hereford and Angus bulls have been imported at great expense; but the interest on the outlay has indeed been both satisfactory and encouraging, and the young cattle of the Alberta ranges would compare favorably with the barnyard cattle of Great Britain. With a local market which annually consumes from eighteen to twenty thousand beeves, and the demand ever increasing; with the great market of the world within easy access, with our natural advantages enticing the most experienced cattlemen from the American Territories and British Columbia to invest in the business here, who can say what will be the future of this industry which has grown with such gigantic strides in seven years.

To the capitalists and the farmer who intend engaging in the cattle business the writer would say: examine well into the resources and attractions of any other country in which you may be inclined to make a home; compare the advantages it offers with those offered by Alberta, and having done so, there is little doubt but that you will make a happy and prosperous home for yourself under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, and assist in stocking the fertile valleys of fair Alberta.

NOT ALL LEVEL PRAIRIE!

PLENTY OF VARIETY!!

SCENE IN ASSINIBOIA.
[FROM PHOTOGRAPH.]

ROLLING LANDS,

HILLS, WOODLANDS,

LAKES and RIVERS.

[illegible] abundant. Professor Macoun in his ex- [illegible] the grasses of the Plateau were of [illegible] abundance of leaves and were [illegible] had great difficulty in forcing his [illegible] were all ripe August 14th,

[illegible] on the rich soil of the higher grounds the [illegible] No better summer pasture is to be [illegible] than exists on these hills, as the [illegible] best quality always abundant, and [illegible] storms always at hand.

RANGE CATTLE.

[illegible] estimate place the number of cattle in this District at [illegible] Association showed [illegible] stockmen are large as [illegible] that $32.00 per head was [illegible] cost their owners [illegible] in stocking the [illegible] the annual round ups. Yearlings [illegible] from Ontario to fatten [illegible] Western plains, and it is reckoned [illegible] 0 miles the profit [illegible] cattle had been fattened by stall feeding [illegible] towards this being the future [illegible] for European markets.

ALBERTA.

[illegible], the great ranching, dairy farming [illegible] of the Canadian North-West, embraces an area [illegible] Wales together. Lying on the eastern [illegible] the Rocky Mountains and bounded on the north by the Pro- [illegible] 55.7, on the south by the Inter- [illegible] the east by the Provisional District of [illegible] the summit of the Rocky Mountains, [illegible] degree of longitude, then due north to [illegible] dary of the Province of British Columbia, a [illegible] miles from east to west, and 500 from north to [illegible] 7,700 square miles, every variety of forest [illegible], grazing and agricultural land, mineral and oil dis- [illegible] 45 millions of acres of the most fertile soil [illegible] and some of America's best deposits of coal and metals.

[illegible] in its infant years, the fame of Alberta has ex- [illegible] parts of the world, and travellers, tourists and [illegible] have come to enjoy the magnificence [illegible], to inhale its health-giving mountain air, and bathe in [illegible] mineral springs; and many who come but for [illegible] attractions of its many and varied charms, [illegible] ts of health and success to make homes for [illegible] the shadow of the ever beautiful, majestic, awe- [illegible] Rockies. Bright, happy homes they should be in this land of [illegible] balance.

GENERAL FEATURES.

Alberta may be described as having three distinct surface features, [illegible] on the east, which are thickly timbered in the nor- [illegible] ; then come the rolling lands or foot hills, [illegible] mostly heavily [illegible] mountains, the great backbone of [illegible], waning at a western boundary. Viewing it from north to [illegible] to west, what can we say in truth but that it is a [illegible], beautiful in the extreme, possessing all the features that delight the eye and fit it for the home of man.

CAPABILITIES.

[illegible] part of the District of Alberta, already proven to be well suited [illegible] farming by the methods followed in the old Provinces of the [illegible] Canada, as well as in the United States, extends from the [illegible] line on the south for 400 miles north, and from the foot of [illegible] Mountains for 200 miles eastward.

THE FAT HERDS

UPON

A THOUSAND ACRES,

[From Photograph.]

THRIVE UPON THE RICH

NATURAL GRASSES,

As does their owner, on the profits they afford.

SHEEP RAISING.

[illegible] to offer thirty [illegible], well watered and [illegible] and the wool; [illegible] and shadiness during [illegible] circulation, thereby [illegible] and early spring, where [illegible] to be [illegible], are almost unknown. Australia never could offer, [illegible] and markets [illegible]. The clear, dry bracing air of [illegible] little or no disease. Sheep [illegible] grass. To winter them [illegible] tons to the 100 head) [illegible] throughout the greater [illegible] a day, the rest of the [illegible] home into sheds at night.

[illegible]

[illegible] RAISING.

[illegible] of Canada, as the [illegible] of cheese and butter, [illegible] cows can graze the whole [illegible] and. — [illegible] weeds, the consumption [illegible] cold. — The summer temperature [illegible] the sparkling springs of [illegible] country [illegible].

[illegible] advantages, it cannot be wondered at [illegible] have been eminently [illegible] Alberta, that she will be able [illegible] production of the highest grades [illegible]

HORSE RAISING.

[illegible] Alberta's fair to be to Canada [illegible] United States. A country where the horse [illegible] perfection. Its northern location, its high [illegible] space, and winters, with luxuriant [illegible] water, are all conducive to [illegible]; and although the [illegible] horse has become noted for [illegible] freedom from hereditary or other diseases. [illegible] Alberta over 20,000 head of horses, varying [illegible] from the Cayuse Indian Pony, to the beautiful [illegible] thoroughbreds from Great Britain and [illegible] Germany, Belgium, Russia, France, and [illegible] the United States, have been imported at great [illegible] the young horses of Alberta will com[illegible]

[illegible], horse ranching in Alberta offers bright inducements [illegible] coming to this country and wishing [illegible] find millions of acres of unoccupied [illegible] attraction and advantage, from which to [illegible] and, too, a country where the cost of raising [illegible]

MINERALS.

[illegible] Alberta in her immense mineral de[illegible] a matter of speculation. For years past gold in [illegible] found on the banks and bars of the North [illegible] discoveries made last fall in the vicinity of [illegible] of importance, and the locality will no doubt ere [illegible] activity. Gold colours are found in [illegible] River in Alberta, and as the country is thor[illegible] to suppose that rich finds will [illegible] galena have been located which are pro[illegible] to contain a large percentage of silver. Capital

ROOM TO GROW!

ALWAYS MORE FAT ACRES

[FROM PHOTOGRAPH.]

FOR

THE SUCCESSFUL SETTLER

TO ADD TO HIS FIRST CLAIM

IN THE

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

... acres of wealth to the country.
... also been found, said to contain
... has been discovered in various
... of hematite iron said to contain 67
... of Storm Mountain, quite close to
... other large seams are known to
... in the vicinity of Crow's Nest Pass.
... of Alberta, it is impossible
... mines already discovered are of suffi-
... fuel for all time. At Lethbridge,
... been already expended in develop-
... Anthracite, over one hundred
... opening up the hard coal de-
... been discovered at
... anthracite near Canmore, and
... in district.
... plenty of a cheap fuel supply is
There is hardly a township in this
... still in their infancy. Immense
... the hand of prospector and
... of those who take the first
priv... now open to all.

ALBERTA.

CLIMATE.

... hemisphere that enjoys more bright
... than Alberta, and it enjoys at least
... the average.

... SPRING is the most trying; not because it is particu-
... but because with a mild winter, one expects
... spring. In Alberta one is usually disap-
... because the spring there is very rarely any earlier
... winter is shortened mostly by its
... New Year before there is any winter weather to

... SUMMER once entered upon, the weather is superb;
... sunshine, copious warm
... like a hotbed, and forcing vegetation

... AUTUMN WEATHER of Alberta is perfect.
... September the air gets chilly at night, with frost
... in the morning; the sun rises in
... the blue vault of Heaven is unmarked with even
... the atmosphere clear and light, bright and in-
... of feeling, sharpening the intellect,
... every part of the body.
... to the splendour of this weather;
... bear up to Christmas-tide,
... warm, joyous, delicious.

... WINTER sets in, the siege is usually sharp, short
... with low readings of the
... days of great warmth. Considering
... several degrees
... wind (Chinook)
... will be 40 or 50
... in the winter season,
... south-west warm
... the first of January, and
... weather, until the beginning of
... r is past. After that time cold snaps,
... occur.
... r of Alberta should be considered by
... location:—
... the natural grasses.
... be areas of the country.
... ter and fuel.
... ner acquired by purchase or lease.
... ...
... for raising cattle, sheep, and horses.

WHAT CAN BE DONE!

The First Year in Manitoba.

A practical farmer of some years residence in Manitoba makes the following statement:—

Land can be purchased cheaply here, or it can be had for nothing, by homesteading. This enables farmers with small capital to commence farming. It is all plain sailing; no stumps or stones to take out; all level prairie land ready for the plough. A farmer can begin on a small capital. A single man can start on an outlay of $385, made up as follows:—1 yoke of oxen and harness, $115; plow, harrow, etc., $40; stove and furniture, $40; bedding, etc., $20; lumber, doors, windows, etc., for log shanty, $50; provisions, $90; seed, $30. A farmer with a family of five, would have to lay out $240 more, bringing his outlay up to $625.

A farmer can come in about the middle of March, select his land and build his shanty; he can commence to plough about the 5th of April; he can break 10 acres and put it under crop on the sod; he can continue breaking for two months after he puts the 10 acres under crop, and can easily break thirty acres, and backset the 40 acres in the fall, ready for crop in the spring. He can raise enough on the ten acres to give him a start; he can cut hay enough for his oxen and a cow in July, and it will cost him about $60 additional to seed the forty acres in the spring.

Suppose he puts in 30 acres of wheat, and raises 25 bushels to the acre, at 80 cents per bushel, it will be worth $600; say 5 acres of oats at 40 bushels per acre, at 35 cents per bushel, $70; say 1 acre of potatoes, 200 bushels, at 40 cents, $80; 3 acres of barley, 40 bushels per acre, worth 40 cents, $48; and 1 acre of garden stuff at $1.20; total, $918. After deducting expenses of harvesting and the whole original outlay, the farmer will still have something to the good to start with next year. Young farmers should take a note of this, and secure land in this country before it is all taken up.

WHAT CAN BE DONE!

Butter Making in Alberta.

A practical man in Alberta, makes the following statement about Butter making in Alberta:—

A settler arrives here having means to put up a small house on his 160-acre homestead, and has also means to get a span of horses, a plough and harrow, with enough of seed to plant a few acres. Then, if he has a wife, and $100 left, let him buy two cows; if more money still, more cows — say five cows the first year. From these he will be able to make five pounds of butter daily during five months, worth in our market 25 cents a pound (1s.) This will support himself and wife. The milk will also feed three calves and a couple of pigs. Now, it must be remembered that the care of these need not prevent him from cultivating a good garden and attending to a goodly number of acres of crops besides. And it must be also remembered, in connection with all this, that no matter how favorable the season may be, the garden and the cultivated acres may prove a failure, but neither hail-storm nor frost affect the returns from properly attended milch cows.

Of course, the above applies to individual beginnings of an industry that will unavoidably merge into a co-operative dairy farming, when the creamery will be established in the centre of the township, where the individual or company will gather the cream from the surrounding farmers, and employ a practical and trained butter-maker, who will produce from the uniform and unequalled cream of Alberta, the gilt-edged creamery butter of commerce, unsurpassed, if equalled, by any in the world.

[illegible] OF A TOWNSHIP.

[illegible] of his profitable mixed

[illegible]TS.

[illegible] good wife.

[illegible] LANDS.

[illegible]

[illegible] LANDS.

[illegible] regards quality

COST OF RAILWAY TICKETS REFUNDED.

[illegible] obtain land free of cost to themselves.

[illegible] every Land Agent in the West is supplied with [illegible] the lands in his respective District, and is instructed to give land seekers every possible assistance in enabling them to see the lands.

SOUTHERN MANITOBA LANDS.

[illegible] is called to the lands of the Manitoba South-Western Railway Company, administered by the same department as that [illegible] with the lands of the Canadian Pacific.

[illegible] difficulties, which have now passed away, the [illegible] Southern Manitoba were for a long time locked up [illegible] In the meantime, all the available Government [illegible] so that at the time the railway [illegible] immediate demands. [illegible] the time of revivification, the [illegible] of population [illegible]

[illegible] of country.

VIRGIN WOODLAND.

[illegible] of hay and water, the part is generally [illegible] of the country, and the [illegible] across Canada [illegible] of water, of a very pretty, admirably suited for [illegible]

THE SOIL [illegible] of which [illegible] very high [illegible] In [illegible] of small [illegible] kind [illegible] carriages and [illegible] annually sent to the exhibitions [illegible]

WILD FRUITS ABOUND.

[illegible] raspberries, [illegible] gooseberries and cranberries, also red and [illegible]

GAME.

[illegible] game [illegible] with the English [illegible] game; fur-bearing animals are also [illegible]

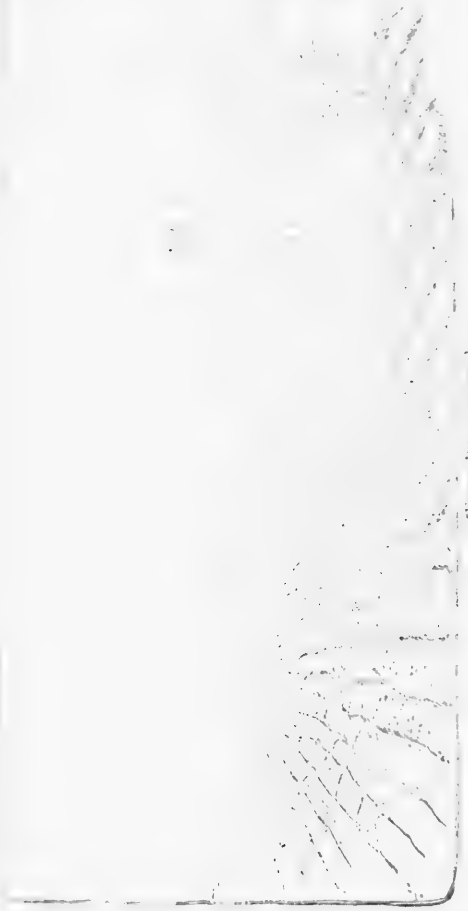
FISH.

[illegible] the lake in great numbers [illegible] the [illegible] holes cut in the ice, and [illegible] of nature in this [illegible] for procuring water has been [illegible] as "*the [illegible]*," viz.: water, hay, wood, and [illegible] land of the [illegible]

[illegible] is very beautiful, whether on the flowery circle-waves of the [illegible], or by the clear, winding streams, overshadowed by thickly [illegible] banks.

[illegible] PLOUGHING.

[illegible] Stumps or Stones.



[illegible] PLOUGHING

ON THE VIRGIN PRAIRIE.

ADVICE TO SETTLERS.

The immigrant need not fear that when he reaches Winnipeg he will fall into the hands of thieves, impostors, or unfriendly people. If he follows the directions of this pamphlet, he will put himself in the hands of true friends, who will look after him. The train is met upon its arrival by the agents of the Government and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who take charge of immigrants and give them all the assistance and advice they need in a strange land.

CHOOSING A LOCATION.

In cases where they have already fixed upon some locality for settlement, where friends are awaiting them, they are shewn how to proceed directly to that point. If they have not decided upon such a locality, but intend to seek a home somewhere further West, they should immediately call upon the Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

THE PRICE OF RAILWAY LANDS,

Their nearness to a railway station or market, the amount of settlement, the nationality of people in the neighborhood, and the exact character of the soil can be learned at his office. *Every part of the whole vast area owned by the Railway Company has been gone over [illegible] and carefully noted in our records.*

[illegible] is open to the intending settler. If the [illegible] of [illegible] energy, of money, of industry, of character, or [illegible] wisdom [illegible] for farming, he is told so; if it is good land for grazing, but [illegible] farming, he learns that; if it is undeniably fertile and desirable, this will be pointed out. In short, the whole truth, whether it is favorable or unfavorable, can be learned from the maps and surveyor's notes shewn in this office.

PERSONAL INSPECTION.

Most men, nevertheless, naturally wish to examine for themselves the section which seems to them from these reports most suitable, and this is strongly recommended in every case. They are then told what is the quickest and cheapest way to reach it, (special facilities being provided for this purpose), and, when necessary, are furnished by the Dominion Government Intelligence Officer with a guide, who either accompanies them all the way from Winnipeg, or meets them at the nearest railway station, and goes with them to the desired locality. If they are pleased, (which is usually the case), all the arrangements for transportation, or for its purchase, are made at once at the nearest agency, and they can immediately take possession. Only a very few days, therefore, need elapse between the arrival of an immigrant at Winnipeg and his settlement upon the land of his choice.

WHERE SHOULD I GO?

If you want to confine your farming purely to grain growing, select your land in

MANITOBA OR EASTERN ASSINIBOIA,

getting [illegible] to a railway station as possible. If for cattle, horse or sheep raising,

WESTERN ASSINIBOIA OR ALBERTA.

Mixed farming can be carried on to advantage in any of these Provinces.

REGULATIONS.

[illegible] Surveyed even num- [illegible] the North-West [illegible] to provide wood [illegible] served, are to be held [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of an Office Fee of [illegible] to residence and [illegible]

[illegible] Reserves, [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] months for three [illegible]

[illegible] within [illegible] and prepare for [illegible] within the [illegible]

[illegible] his home- [illegible] within [illegible] the date of his [illegible]

[illegible] has lapsed within [illegible] application, [illegible] to date of entry, and [illegible] of May, 1883, has cultivated [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] purposes; and fuel is [illegible] for the [illegible]

[illegible] of timber, [illegible] Department [illegible] of Dominion Lands, [illegible] of the Dominion Lands Agents [illegible]

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

THE FAT FRUITS

OF A

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST FARM.

STACKS OF "No. 1 HARD."

THE BEST WHEAT IN THE WORLD.

[illegible] PACIFIC RAILWAY

[illegible] REGULATIONS.

[illegible]

[illegible] AN ACRE UPWARDS.

[illegible] lands can be obtained from the [illegible] Commissioner at Winnipeg.

[illegible]

[illegible] OF PAYMENT.

[illegible]

[illegible] CONDITIONS.

[illegible] upon the land or [illegible], and [illegible] county to [illegible]

L. A. HAMILTON, Land Commissioner, Can. Pac. Railway Co., Winnipeg.

[illegible] SOUTHERN MANITOBA LANDS.

[illegible] is having been long taken up. Purchasers [illegible] of which are Rock Lake, [illegible] and Winnipeg, [illegible] two latter points great [illegible] are [illegible] of purchase of the Manitoba South-Western Lands are [illegible] of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

2.

THE

Canadian Pacific Railway

— IS —

THE ONLY RAIL ROUTE TO THE FERTILE FARM LANDS AND THE BROAD PASTURES OF

Manitoba,

The North-West Territories,

AND THE

MINING, LUMBERING, AND FARMING REGIONS OF

British Columbia,

—AND IS ALSO—

The Best Route to WASHINGTON TERRITORY! And Points on Puget Sound and the Pacific Coast.

NO CUSTOMS TROUBLES! NO FERRIAGES!

[illegible] from Europe, Passengers, Tourists and Sportsmen, leave the Trans-Atlantic steamers at Quebec, in summer, and at [illegible] Nova Scotia, during the winter months. At either of these [illegible] will be met by an agent of the Company, who will take charge of them, see after baggage, and furnish all needful information concerning the journey.

No Railway in America offers so many accommodations to SECOND CLASS, or COLONIST, Passengers at so little expense as does the CANADIAN PACIFIC. Colonists are able to travel to NEW HOMES in MANITOBA, the NORTH-WEST, or BRITISH COLUMBIA, with nearly as great comfort as First Class Passengers.

COLONIST SLEEPING CARS.

The Cars devoted to the use of Colonists are taken [illegible] first trains with the first class cars, and every one is a [illegible] car, going through WITHOUT CHANGE to the PACIFIC OCEAN. These cars are similar in size, warmth and ventilation to the first class cars, but are not upholstered. The seats are arranged in [illegible] facing one another on each side of the car, are of comfortable [illegible], and so made that they can be joined into a berth ready for the [illegible] of a mattress and bedclothes. Every passenger has a single berth and a ticket is furnished for it EXACTLY the SAME as in FIRST CLASS SLEEPER. Over each pair of seats a broad upper berth, hinged against the wall of the car, can be let down and form an [illegible] sleeping place. **No Extra Charge is made for these Sleeping Accommodations; they are a part of the Regular Car.** Second Class Passengers, however, must provide their own bedding. If they do not bring it with them, a complete outfit of mattress, pillow, blanket and curtains may be bought of the Agent of the Company at the point of starting at a cost of $2.50. (These articles become the property of the purchaser). The curtains may be hung around the berth, turning it into a little private room. SMOKING IS NOT PERMITTED in any part of this car.

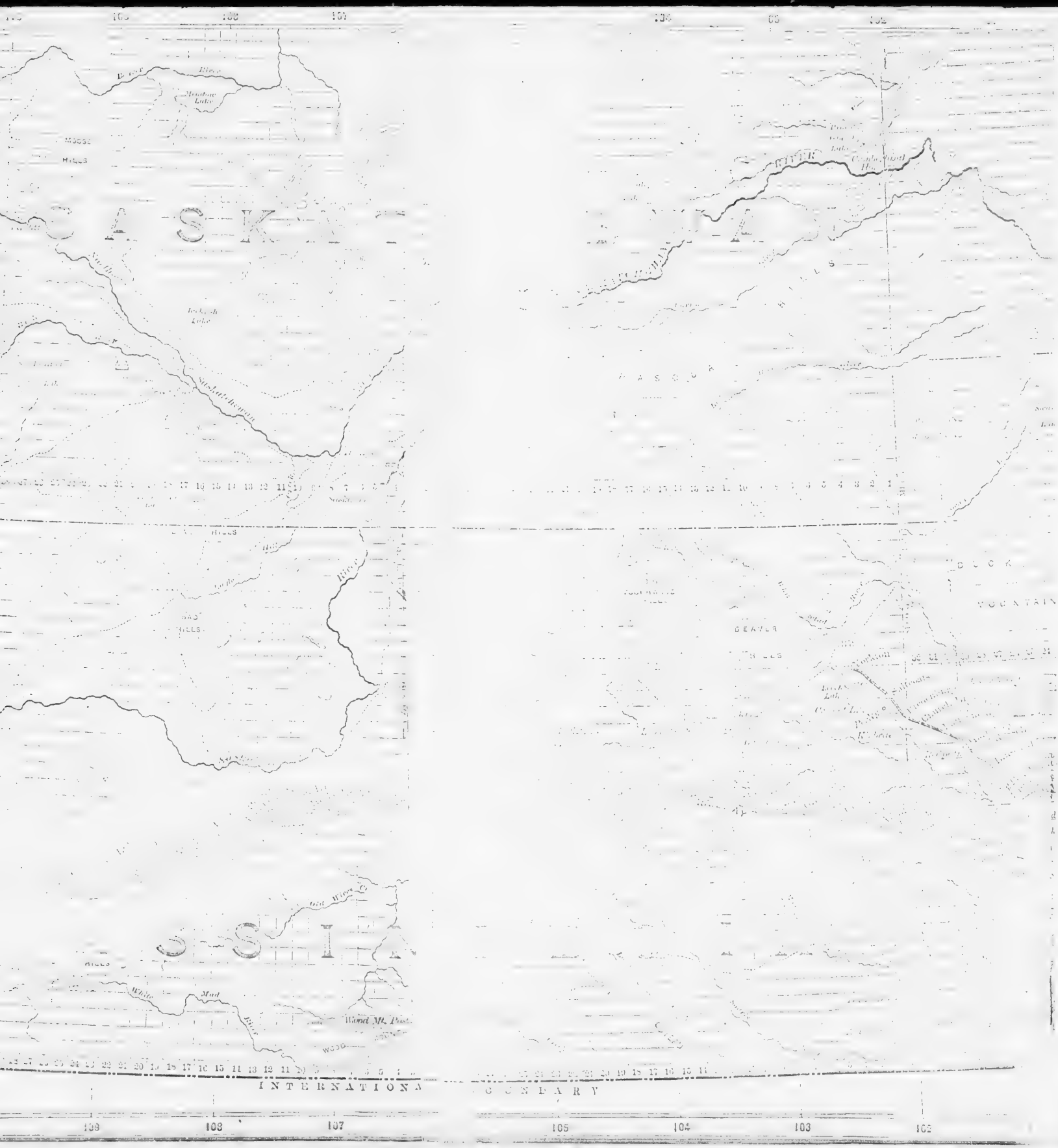
For further information apply to

ARCHER BAKER,
European Traffic Agent.

7 James Street, LIVERPOOL.
25 Gordon Street, GLASGOW.
88 Cannon Street, LONDON.
105 Market St., MANCHESTER.

14
13
River
Edmonton
BEAVER
HILLS
Beaver
Lake

BEAVER
HILLS
Beaver
Lake
Ft. Saskatchewan
Edmonton
Buffalo
Lake
HILLS
LETHBRIDGE
BLOOD INDIAN RESERVE
HILLS


MOOSE
HILLS
Meadow Lake
Leech Lake
Shekatchewan
HILLS
BAS
HILLS
Old Wives C.
HILLS
White
Mud
Wood Mt. Post
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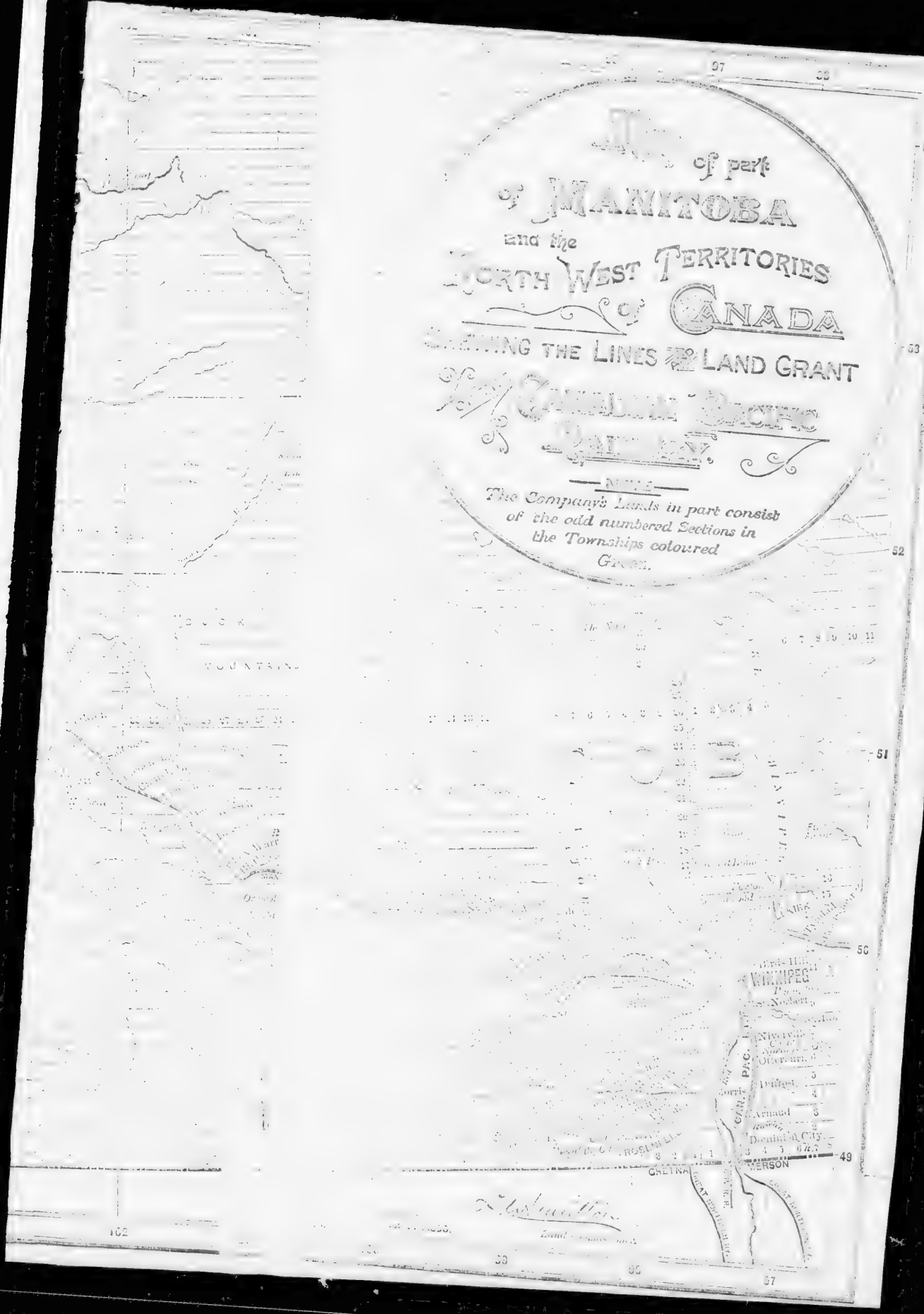
of part
of MANITOBA
and the
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
of CANADA
SHEWING THE LINES OF LAND GRANT
OF THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY.
NOTE
The Company's Lands in part consist
of the odd numbered Sections in
the Townships coloured
Green.
WINNIPEG
Portage la Prairie
Selkirk
Dauphin City
Brandon
Deloraine
Pilot Mound
Morris
Emerson
Crystal City
Rosebud
Cretna
Lake Manitoba
Lake Winnipeg
Red River
Assiniboine River
Pembina Mountains
Turtle Mountains
Great Boundary Line
C.P.R.
P.C.
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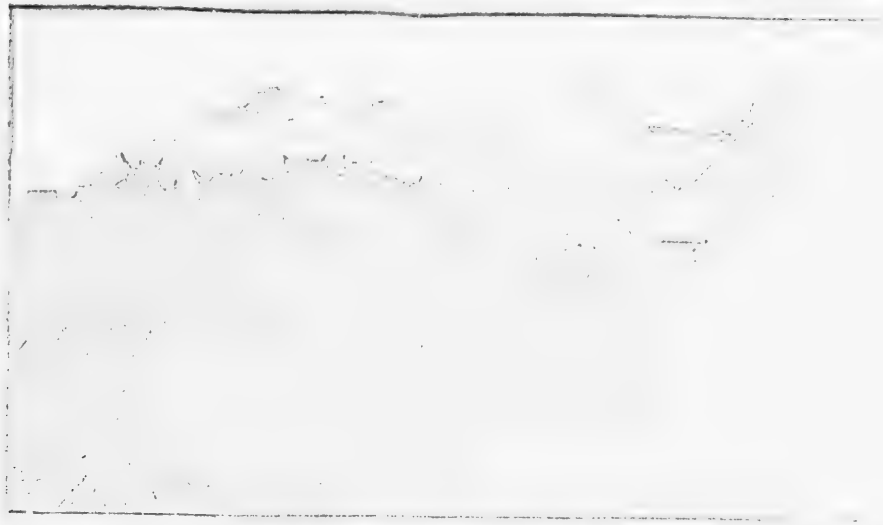
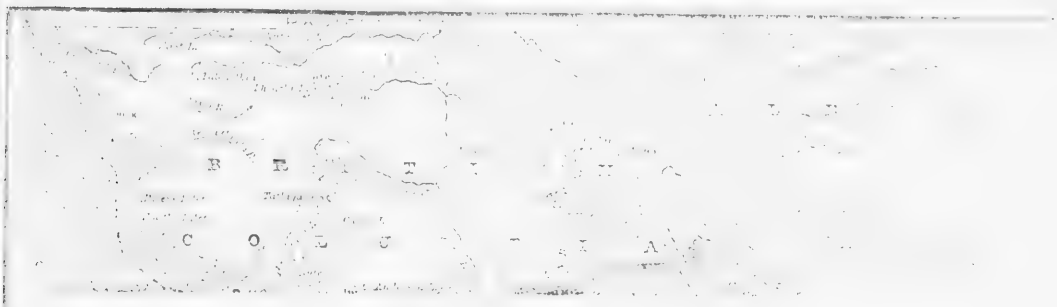
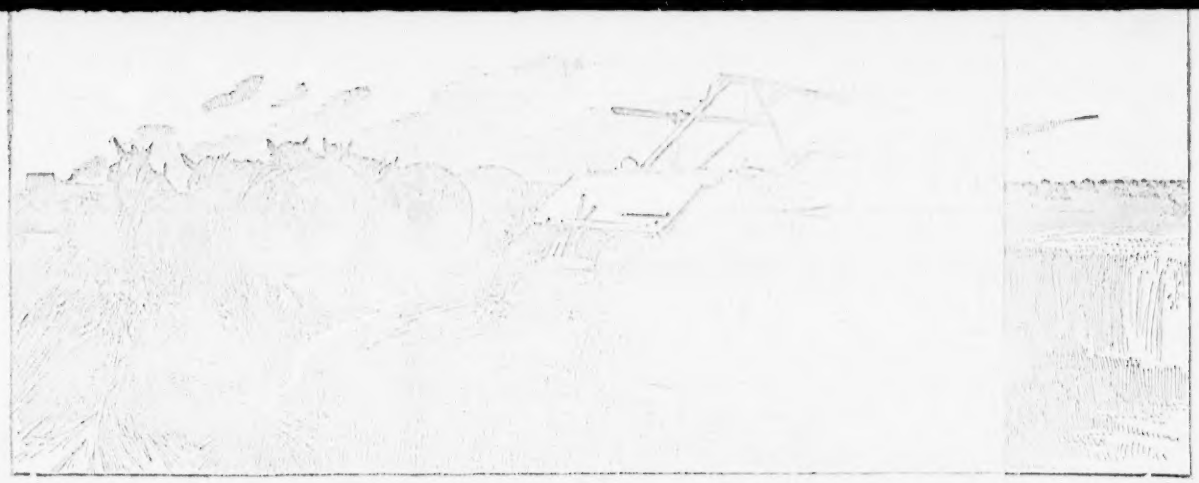
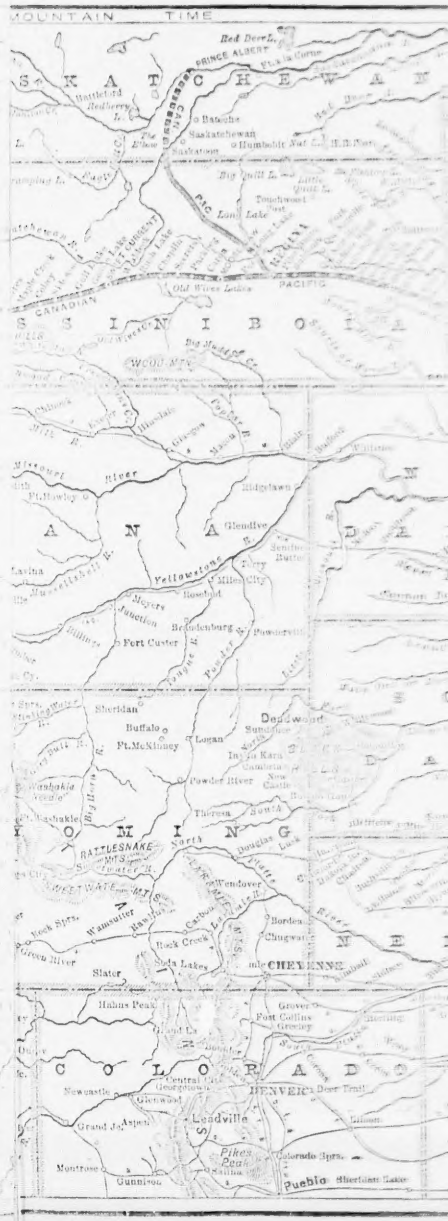






HARVESTING IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.



THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL

TRAVERSING

THE GREAT FERTILE BEL

OF

CANADA

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European Traffic Agent.
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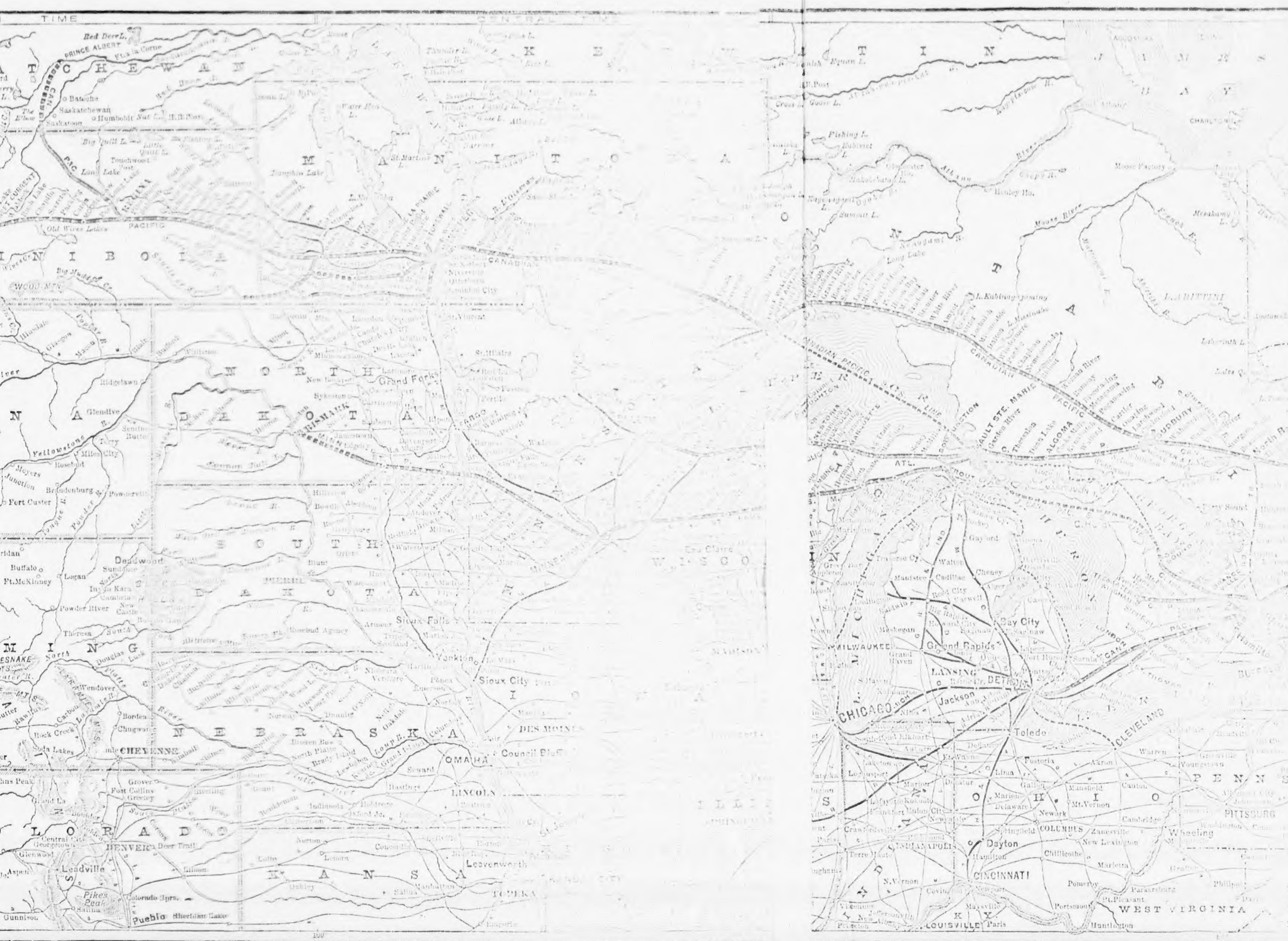
105 Market St., MANCHESTER.

CANADA:

For Descriptive Pamphlets,
L. A. HAMI



ACIFIC RAILWAY

VERSING

FERTILE BELT

OF

NADA

CANADA:

For Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., apply to

L. A. HAMILTON.

Land Commissioner.

WINNIPEG.

HIG

HIGHLAND CATTLE IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

HOUP & CO., BUFFALO & NEW YORK.